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ticular and of the world in general. He believes that the only peace that possibly can stand the test of time is one that is based upon a large measure of internationalism. The Mediterranean and the near east must be placed under international control with a rather free disregard of those peculiar racial, geographical, religious, and temperamental interests that hitherto have been such potent forces in history.

The book shows signs of hasty writing and the style is very abrupt. The history of the past three or four decades is used as a mine for illustrative material for judgments that appear to have been predetermined. Mr. Howe finds that the munition makers of the world are the great enemies of right thinking when it comes to international questions and repeatedly states — as many as five times in one chapter — that they were a principal cause of the war. The book is decidedly of value as setting forth that view of history which is very popular just at present among a certain set of radical thinkers.

WILLIAM STARR MYERS

Racial factors in democracy. By Philip Ainsworth Means. (Boston: Marshall Jones company, 1918. 278 p. \$2.50 net)

The author's review of the beginnings and development of culture is admirable. His characterization of the less-known ancient civilizations shows broad and accurate scholarship. His familiarity with achievements somewhat off the main line of cultural advance prompts him to champion "race appreciation," that is, the saving and absorbing into our civilization of the good portions of all native civilizations.

Along with much that is true and fine, however, he utters some nonsense. To declare that in governmental matters we are no better off than when magna charta was signed shows ignorance of history. His longing for the good old times in Japan reveals the sentimentalist and his picture of the Christian missionaries "knocking down the native establishments" is untrue. Contemporary movements such as bolshevism appear to him as the mutiny of the ignorant many against the guidance of the intelligent minority. Ignorant of modern economic history, he does not see that the class struggle today is not between rabble and elite but between workers and capitalists to determine what share of control and product shall go in virtue not of ownership but of labor.

The book demonstrates that acquaintance with the earlier cultures does not qualify one to solve the problems of contemporary society.

EDWARD A. ROSS